

Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 17.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1856.

NO. 20.

TO THE PEOPLE.

IT is well known that nervous or sick headache is not only a common disease in the Western country, but that it has been considered incurable. Such an anomaly, indeed, has medical men believed it to be, that an effort was made to rarely attempt, and an endeavor to cure it, almost frequently made. These considerations, in part, have induced me to try in my own practice a prescription from a distinguished physician of the United States, which I am pleased to say, has, in nearly every instance, either prevented a paroxysm, relieved it when formed, or cured the disease. Until recently, the medicines composing the prescription, though known and separately used for hundreds of years, have never been understood or appreciated as combined and applied to the cure of nervous or sick headache. The question so often asked for centuries past, "What remedy is to be used?" is now answered, may now be put with a reasonable expectation of meeting with a response, forced from the hearts of grateful thousands, who may be relieved or cured of that truly distressing disease, nervous or sick headache. In order the medical profession, of whom none, I believe, pretend to treat the disease with the expectation of doing much good, may know something of the effects of the medicine, I will remark that it is an alterative, a nervous stimulant, and tonic. I will further state that nervous or sick headache is justly attributed to derangement of either the stomach or liver, or in some cases of the brain, the brain being intimately related by association of sympathy, to every other part of the system; and being also the great fountain, whence all the organs receive their vital power, as well as the sentinel, as it were, which guards the entrance to the system, healthy or diseased, continually going on in the body, most of necessity and from the nature of things, be affected in one way or another from derangement of organs, which it is so intimately connected with. Such being the case, and inasmuch as the stomach, or liver, or both may be at fault in the production of nervous or sick headache, and as the remedy referred to, braces up the stomach, acts upon the liver, and restores the system to its whole nervous system, in a manner peculiarly adapted to re-instate the wanted action of the faculty, it would seem to follow as a necessary consequence, that the head, being relieved, will do so with the whole body. I have used this remedy, by a proper application of this remedy, laying aside however, a theory, which has been successfully applied to practice, I will give the certificate of the efficacy of the medicine, known under the name of WHEATON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY, and that the people may know that the certificates are not manufactured for the occasion, the address of the individual, who has been cured, is given, as well as the name of each of all of whom letters may be written by any one, if it is desired. The first certificate I shall give is from a publication in the "Grand River Chronicle," written by the editor thereof, without any solicitation or request on my part, and as follows:

Lexington, John T. Norris, Independence, Garlicks & Hale, Liberty, Dickey & Rose, Brunswick, White & Rowley, Savannah, and the undersigned at Arrow Rock. The words, "Wheaton's Sick Headache Remedy," prepared by Dr. Wm. Price, are blown in the bottles, so that the public cannot, by observing proper caution, be imposed upon.

I am still engaged also, in the manufacture and sale of Dr. John Sappington's Anti-Pever Pills, and my own Purgative Pills, and Cholera, and Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Colic Drops. These medicines have been so extensively used throughout this State, that I consider it unnecessary to say anything in regard to them, except to guard the public against imitations. The genuine pills and drops have a fine smile of our names pasted on the boxes of our respective pills, or on the directions around the vials; any other pills or drops, put up in any other way, are not genuine.

The price of Wheaton's Sick Headache Remedy is now reduced to one dollar a bottle, and the price of the Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea and Dysentery Drops is reduced to fifty cents a bottle. The former containing half a pint, the latter two ounces; and it is believed that if they are tried, the public will be well satisfied with the effects. The Sappington and Price's Pills remain as before, viz: 75 cents a box for the former, and 15 cents a box for the latter. All the above medicines can be had in almost every town, village and neighborhood in the State of Missouri.

WILLIAM PRICE, M. D.
Arrow Rock, July 10, 1856.

FOR VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE or Rent.

THE undersigned has a farm on the State Road leading from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Hannibal to the latter place, about four miles East of Keokuk, Chariton County, Mo., formerly owned and occupied by the late James H. Ferry.

The subscriber being desirous of leaving Missouri for a milder climate, will sell low for cash, or will give time on one half of the purchase money. This farm is so well known that it is only necessary to say to strangers coming to the country that it is one of the best Stock Farms, and for richness of soil, is unsurpassed by any in the country; no better can probably be found in the State.

The farm consists of 258 Acres; 130 under cultivation, and 128 in woods. There are three good wells, and a fine stock water. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, call on the undersigned, on the premises, or address him by letter, at Keokuk, Mo., WILLIAM RUSSELL.

March 6, 1856.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm of Nathan Holloway deceased, situated near Miami, Mo., in Chariton County, Mo., is offered for sale. Said farm consists of 400 acres, 225 of which is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a spacious dwelling House, with good outbuildings, barns, &c., a good orchard, a mill in good running order, and everything about it complete for immediate occupancy. The land is well watered and timbered. For further particulars apply to N. M. HOLLOWAY, Miami, Mo., August 30th.

TWO FINE FARMS FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale two fine farms. One situated in Howard county, about two miles east of Glasgow, known as the John Rooker Farm, containing about 250 acres, well improved, with over 100 acres in cultivation, well watered, good orchard and timber convenient.

The other situated in Chariton county, 18 miles north of Brunswick, 8 miles south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, contains 350 acres, well improved, well watered, about 200 acres in cultivation, timber convenient and abundant, young orchard, fine prairie adjoining, well situated for a good stock farm.

For terms, apply to the undersigned, on Yellow Creek, Chariton county, or to Thomas Shackelford, Glasgow, Mo.

Oct 11, 1855. W. M. G. ROOKER.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will keep constantly on hand, Negro men, women, boys and girls, in Huntville. All persons who wish to buy negroes can make it to their interest to call on the subscribers, or address them by letter, giving a description of the kind of slave desired.

H. L. RUTHERFORD.
Huntville, December 23, 1855.

CASH FOR PRODUCE.

WE are in the market, paying cash for Dry Hides, Dry Apple, Flaxseed, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn and produce generally. Persons having any of the above for sale, will please call on us before selling.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21, 1856.

THEODORE BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.

(Successors to Nansow & Bartholow.)
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in all kinds of

Produce and Boat Stores.

WHEATON, GLASGOW, MO.
THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Nansow & Bartholow, we beg to announce that our facilities for the present year are greatly increased, and we hope by strict and personal attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage. We have safe and ample room for every description of storage—our new Warehouse being immediately on the Plank Road, with an excellent landing from the lower story, and for safety and convenience cannot be excelled by any Warehouse on the river.

We are also in the market, paying cash, for every description of Produce, and will ship for account of Farmers, rendering an early account of sales.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS,
Glasgow, January 3, 1856.

Randolph House,

Main Street, west side of the Public Square, HUNTSVILLE, Mo.

THE public are respectfully informed that I have taken possession of the above House, with increased facilities for their accommodation. Several very desirable additions have been made to the House, and I am now fully prepared to entertain in the most comfortable and satisfactory manner, all who may give me their patronage.

JAMES FLORE.
March 20, 1856.

Insurance.

I AM prepared to effect insurance on responsible Loaves, upon Buildings, Merchandise, &c., on favorable terms. Open policies given to Shippers, and 25 per cent. of the premiums returned monthly to regular customers.

T. SHACKELFORD, Agent.
Feb. 21, 1856. Glasgow.

THE attention of the Ladies is most respectfully invited to my large stock of Dress Goods, Mantillas, Gowns and Silk Shawls, Bonnets, Trimmings, Gloves, Mitts, Collars, Sleeves, Chemises, &c., &c.

F. A. SAVAGE.
Glasgow, May 1, 1856.

SMITH'S HOTEL,

GLASGOW, MO.
The undersigned has opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this city. His house is new, and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the utmost reasonable wishes of his guests. The situation of his house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this city.

There is a good livery stable close at hand, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

WM. N. SMITH.

Shirley House,

FAYETTE, MO.
THE undersigned has opened a public house in Fayette, Mo., on the south-east corner of the Public Square, where board and lodgings shall receive every necessary attention.

In connection with this house there is a new stable and a carriage house has been built, which will be attended to by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring places.

Jan. 19. JAS. A. SHIRLEY.

Harry House,

BRUNSWICK, MO.
THE subscriber has removed to his new and commodious Hotel, near Broadway, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and traveling public generally. No pains will be spared to render his guests comfortable, and their sojourn at his house a pleasant one. The Hotel has been furnished with every convenience, and he flatters himself, that no house west of St. Louis can excel his. The table will at all times be furnished with the best of the market affords. The Bar will be furnished with the most choice liquors. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same.

N. HARRY.
Brunswick, June 21, 1855.

GLASGOW HOUSE,

Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.
THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the traveling public that he has leased the above house, and is prepared to accommodate all who will favor him with a call. He has renovated his rooms, and rented those adjoining, which gives him ample space to accommodate a greater number of persons than the establishment would heretofore render comfortable. Stage office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow, and good stabling convenient.

WM. H. THOMSON.
January 3, 1856.

P. BAYER & BROTHER,

MARBLE, TOMB & GRAVE STONES, GLASGOW, MO.
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for Tomb and Grave Stones, with dispatch, in any style desired, either as to shape, lettering, or design. They will endeavor to do the best material, and warrant satisfaction both as to work and price.

GRIND STONES, of superior grit, of all sizes, on hand for sale cheap.

Plasterers' Impeding Stones, Door and Window Sills and Caps done to order and in short, anything in the stone-cutting line.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly filled.

NOTICE.—We have no TRAVELING AGENT—make no contracts but with us, and you may rely on prompt fulfillment and honest work.

March 10, 1855. B. & BRO.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

HENRY W. KRING, FAYETTE, MO.
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Howard county, that with an experience of 15 years in this community, he has again opened a large and splendid assortment of

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,

Clocks, Castors, Breastpins, Rings, Accordeons, Flutes, fine gold neck and Fob Chains, Spectacles &c., &c.

Silver Table and Tea Spoons,

Toys for children, Razors and Strops, fine Cloth Brushes, &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired—all articles warranted.

Grateful for the patronage of former friends he confidently expects, by strict attention to his business, to receive that of the entire public.

Shop at Smith & Maugh's Drug Store.
F. ety May 4, 1855.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

I WILL PAY for one thousand acres, one dollar per acre for 100 and 80 acre warrants, and ninety-five cents per acre for 120 and 60 acre warrants.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR.
Fayette, December 27, 1855.

W. F. DUNNICA & CO.

Having bought out the entire stock of F. Dunnica & Co., we will continue the business at their old stand on Water street, where they will supply all who may favor them with their patronage, with the usual terms. They respectfully invite all to give them a call. Their stock is now complete. We also have a desirable stock of Locks, Screws, Hinges, and all articles necessary for building purposes, and a fine assortment of

Mechanics' Tools,

and Agricultural Implements, to which, the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited.

W. F. DUNNICA & CO.
Glasgow, January 10, 1856.

Fresh Groceries.

WE are now receiving our Spring supply of Groceries, and shall be getting fresh supplies by every Boat. Persons desiring to purchase their supplies, will find our stock always large, and cheaper for cash than any credit house can possibly sell. We want produce of all kinds, viz: Flaxseed, Dry Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.

THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.
March 13, 1856.

NOTICE.

NEW Goods opening every day, consisting of Elegant Robes, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Barettes, Gowns, Prints, Lawns, and all the latest fashions; also a fine lot of Mantles and Scarfs, cheap.

A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Unshirred,

Parasols, and Hats and Caps.

A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO.
April 24, 1856.

Gents Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHS, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linen drillings, shirts collars, drawers, gloves, handkerchiefs and cravats. A handsome stock of the above goods for sale.

SPOTSWOOD & KIRKBRIDE.
April 17, 1856.

The Glasgow Times.

Single copies of THE TIMES, put up in wrappers, can always be had at the office at five cents a copy.

Yearly advertisers are restricted to their legitimate business. Other advertisements will be charged at regular rates.

No charge for inserting deaths, but fifty cents per square will be charged for obituary notices—to be paid in advance.

The charge for marriage notices is left to the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the paper.

Where editorial notice of advertisement is requested, it will be given and charged for.

HENRY CLAY AND JAS. BUCHANAN.

We hope that what we are now about to write will command the attention of all honest and honorable men and especially Old-Line Whigs, the former supporters of Henry Clay and the present reverers of his memory. The boast has been made that the Old-Line Whigs will as a general rule support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. We shall see.

All of our politicians have a vivid recollection of the leading events of the election of President by the House of Representatives in the early part of 1825. Mr. Clay was then a member of the House and he cast his vote and influence in favor of John Quincy Adams, who was elected over Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay was subsequently selected by Mr. Adams as his Secretary of State. At a later period Mr. Clay was charged by his political enemies with having sold his vote to Mr. Adams for the Secretaryship, and we all know that this cruel and monstrous charge, though abundantly refuted in every form in which refutation was possible or conceivable, involved, to a great extent, the ruin of Mr. Clay's political fortunes. But for that charge, he would afterwards have been elected President of the United States almost by acclamation.

Foremost among those who charged that Mr. Clay's vote was given to Mr. Adams on account of a promise of the Secretaryship of State was Gen. Jackson. The General gave the name of Mr. Buchanan as his authority for the truth of the charge. Mr. Buchanan had held private conversations with him upon the subject, making such statements as left no doubt upon the subject in the General's mind. In fact the General did not hesitate to say, after that interview, that Mr. Buchanan had come to him with full authority from Mr. Clay or his friend to propose terms to him in relation to their votes, that is to propose to vote for him for the Presidency if he would promise office to Mr. Clay. Of course Mr. Buchanan was called on to put into the form of a letter what he knew upon the subject and what he had stated to General Jackson. He accordingly wrote the letter which afterwards became famous in the controversy. He dared not say that he ever had any authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to Gen. Jackson, yet he carefully so shaped his language as to afford Mr. Clay's political enemies a pretext for repeating the atrocious calumny against him. He expressed his own belief of the bargain and corruption story! He said: "The facts are before the world that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President, and Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inference from such conduct and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effect."

Mr. Clay and his friends regarded Mr. Buchanan's letter as exonerating him and them from the charge of having authorized Mr. B. to propose terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, and so indeed it did. And yet it was so cunningly written that the whole of Mr. Clay's political enemies throughout the nation considered it and treated it not as a vindication of the Kentucky statesman but as a confirmation strong of the truth of the accusation against him. Thus the whole calumny originated in Mr. Buchanan's statement to General Jackson, and when the author of the statement was required by Jackson or his organ to write it out in the shape of a letter, he so performed the appointed task, as, while shrinking from any direct confirmation of the impression he had previously given to Gen. Jackson, to afford a pretext to the whole Jackson party to assail Mr. Clay as a traitor to his country, and there was not a Jackson newspaper or a Jackson politician in the nation that did not treat Mr. Buchanan's letter as evidence of bargain, intrigue, and corruption between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

The specific charge, as already stated, which was made against Mr. Clay, and which Mr. Buchanan was cited as a witness to prove, was that Mr. C. had proposed to make General Jackson President if he himself could be Secretary of State. This charge, involving the inference that Mr. Clay did vote for Mr. Adams for the promise of the Secretaryship, was the charge by means of which the party, that Mr. Buchanan then acted with and ever afterwards acted with, broke down the greatest and best man of his age. And now, fellow-countrymen, we ask you to mark the final development of facts. The real truth is, that instead of Mr. Clay's suggesting to Mr. Buchanan during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in 1825 that he and his friends would support General Jackson if he could have the Secretaryship of State under him, Mr. Buchanan himself actually sought Mr. Clay, and, in the presence of a third gentleman, explicitly declared to him, that, in the event of his voting for General Jackson and the election of the latter, he would have the Secretaryship. Mr. Clay's intimate personal friends often heard him make this statement in the after years of his life, and we, with half a dozen others, heard him say in the Presidential campaign of 1844 that he would not be willing to die without leaving it on record. And he did not die without leaving it on record. A few years ago Mr. Calvin Colton published the Life of Henry Clay, in the preparation of which he visited Ashland and had free access to many of Mr. Clay's private papers. He devoted a considerable portion of his book to the old bargain, intrigue, and corruption story, and Mr. Clay wrote out one passage of it with his own hand. That passage was incorporated in the volume word for word as it came from the venerable statesman's pen. Let the American people read it and ponder upon it. Here it is:

Some time in January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, how could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, "he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State," looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was to be a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself.

Mr. Clay while he was hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue, and corruption during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence; but by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so.

This passage, we repeat, was written by Mr. Clay's own hand. We learned the fact from Mr. Clay himself, from Mr. Colton, and from an eminently respected relative of Mr. Clay. The great Kentuckian, who had borne the weight of bitter calumny for more than twenty years, and seen his highest political hopes crushed and blasted by it, did not choose to submit to it longer out of tenderness to the reputation of an old political enemy, and the deepest regret felt by his best friends is that he submitted to it so long. Mr. Buchanan, it appears, might, when called on for his testimony in 1825, have testified that Mr. Clay, far from having signified that he would support General Jackson for the Presidency in consideration of the Secretaryship of State, had positively rejected such a bargain, proffered to him by Mr. Buchanan himself. Whatever of dishonor, whatever of infamy, there could be in bargain, intrigue, and corruption, attached to Mr. Buchanan. We do not believe that he had any authority from General Jackson to say what he said to Mr. Clay, yet he professed to utter fact and not opinion. He undertook to assert, as from authority, that General Jackson would form the most splendid cabinet the country had ever had, and that Mr. Clay, if he should support him, would be his Secretary of State.

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the Old-Line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people, what they think of James Buchanan and how they mean to act toward him. O what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the real proposer of bargain and corruption; and spared him for nearly the life-time of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

VERY PROSCRIPTIVE.—The Constitution of the United States forbids the election of a foreigner to the office of President or Vice President. The constitution of Missouri forbids the election of a foreigner to the office of Governor. Will not the Sages after these instruments so as not to proscribe the dear foreigner?

—The Benton and Anti-Benton factions have issued circulars to the people attempting to prove their Nationality, democracy, &c. Is it not time these factions were silenced? Are not the people tired of their wars? Let all unite on the American ticket, composed of Bentons, Anties and Whigs, and lay these factions on the shelf.

BUCHANAN REPUTED.—The British Republic, a leading organ of the Radical Democracy, in New York, repudiates Buchanan. It concludes a long article as follows:

"But we have neither leisure nor space to pursue this subject today. Enough, that we now declare that, under no circumstances (although always acting with the Democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a life-long association,) can we support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention upon the platform which that party adopted."

MR. BUCHANAN TO R. P. LETCHER.
LANCASTER, June 27, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your very kind letter and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would subserve Mr. Clay to publish the private and unreserved conversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer and much of this ancient feeling still survives, notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him ample justice, but no more than justice, both in my speech on Clifton's resolutions and in my letter in answer to Gen. Jackson. I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for Gen. Jackson; and if he desired it, become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence I might have possessed to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly, and patriotic motives.

This conversation of mine, whatever it may have been, can never be brought home to Gen. Jackson. I never had but one conversation with him on the subject of the then pending election, and that upon the street, and the whole of it, *verbalis et literalis*, when comparatively fresh upon my memory, was given to the public in my letter of August, 1827. The publication, then, of this private conversation could serve no other purpose than to embarrass me and force me prominently into the pending contest—which I desire to avoid.

You are certainly correct in your recollection. You told me explicitly that you did not feel at liberty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so, under any circumstances without my express permission." In this you acted, as you have ever done, like a man of honor and principle.

To show how the terrible exposition made by Mr. Clay in Colton's biography of him was regarded at the time, we may mention the fact, that when it appeared, all the Democratic organs were startled by it. Mr. Buchanan was then no candidate for office, and at that account it created a less powerful impression than it would otherwise have done, but we vividly remember the sensation manifested by the Democratic papers, especially those of Pennsylvania. We copied into the Journal an article from the most prominent and influential of them all, declaring, as several of the rest did, that Mr. Buchanan must respond to and refute the charge made against him or expect to be dispensed with by his party. And we and hundreds of other Whig editors called upon him and defied him to respond while yet Henry Clay and R. P. Letcher were both living to meet any denial or equivocation that he might put forth. But he replied not. He uttered no word. He could not be induced either by the warning threats of political friends or the loud defiance and demands of political opponents to open his mouth. Humbly he bore from the greatest man then living upon the earth a published charge, which, if true, exhibited the most irredeemable infamy on his part.

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the Old-Line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people, what they think of James Buchanan and how they mean to act toward him. O what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the real proposer of bargain and corruption; and spared him for nearly the life-time of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

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To show how the terrible exposition made by Mr. Clay in Colton's biography of him was regarded at the time, we may mention the fact, that when it appeared, all the Democratic organs were startled by it. Mr. Buchanan was then no candidate for office, and at that account it created a less powerful impression than it would otherwise have done, but we vividly remember the sensation manifested by the Democratic papers, especially those of Pennsylvania. We copied into the Journal an article from the most prominent and influential of them all, declaring, as several of the rest did, that Mr. Buchanan must respond to and refute the charge made against him or expect to be dispensed with by his party. And we and hundreds of other Whig editors called upon him and defied him to respond while yet Henry Clay and R. P. Letcher were both living to meet any denial or equivocation that he might put forth. But he replied not. He uttered no word. He could not be induced either by the warning threats of political friends or the loud defiance and demands of political opponents to open his mouth. Humbly he bore from the greatest man then living upon the earth a published charge, which, if true, exhibited the most irredeemable infamy on his part.

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the Old-Line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people, what they think of James Buchanan and how they mean to act toward him. O what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption resting on the alleged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the real proposer of bargain and corruption; and spared him for nearly the life-time of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

VERY PROSCRIPTIVE.—The Constitution of the United States forbids the election of a foreigner to the office of President or Vice President. The constitution of Missouri forbids the election of a foreigner to the office of Governor. Will not the Sages after these instruments so as not to proscribe the dear foreigner?

—The Benton and Anti-Benton factions have issued circulars to the people attempting to prove their Nationality, democracy, &c. Is it not time these factions were silenced? Are not the people tired of their wars? Let all unite on the American ticket, composed of Bentons, Anties and Whigs, and lay these factions on the shelf.

BUCHANAN REPUTED.—The British Republic, a leading organ of the Radical Democracy, in New York, repudiates Buchanan. It concludes a long article as follows:

"But we have neither leisure nor space to pursue this subject today. Enough, that we now declare that, under no circumstances (although always acting with the Democratic organization, and ardently attached to it by a life-long association,) can we support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention upon the platform which that party adopted."

MR. BUCHANAN TO R. P. LETCHER.
LANCASTER, June 27, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your very kind letter and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would subserve Mr. Clay to publish the private and unreserved conversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer and much of this ancient feeling still survives, notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him ample justice, but no more than justice, both in my speech on Clifton's resolutions and in my letter in answer to Gen. Jackson. I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to himself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for Gen. Jackson; and if he desired it, become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence I might have possessed to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly, and patriotic motives.

This conversation of mine, whatever it may have been, can never be brought home to Gen. Jackson. I never had but one conversation with him on the subject of the then pending election, and that upon the street, and the whole of it, *verbalis et literalis*, when comparatively fresh upon my memory, was given to the public in my letter of August, 1827. The publication, then, of this private conversation could serve no other purpose than to embarrass me and force me prominently into the pending contest—which I desire to avoid.

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